## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 3, 2006 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 19, 2006 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 5, 2006

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005-06 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2308

## **Introduced by Assembly Member Plescia**

February 22, 2006

An act to amend Sections 2472 and 4190 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 1204, 1206, 1214.1, 1226, 1226.5, 1233, 1242, and 1248.1 of, and to add Section 1204.2 to, the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 139.3 of the Labor Code, relating to health clinics.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2308, as amended, Plescia. Ambulatory surgical centers: licensure.

Existing law, with certain exceptions, provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities and clinics, including specialty clinics, by the State Department of Health Services. Existing law defines a specialty clinic to include a surgical clinic that is not part of a hospital and that provides ambulatory surgical care for patients who remain less than 24 hours. A violation of these provisions is a crime.

This bill would redesignate a surgical clinic as an ambulatory surgical clinic for purposes of these licensure and regulatory requirements and would make various conforming changes.

This bill would also require the department, not later than January 15, 2007, to convene a workgroup of specified composition for the development of licensure criteria for ambulatory surgical care centers.

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This bill would require the workgroup to submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature not later than April 15, March 1, 2007.

This bill would also permit the department to contract with outside personnel for the performance of inspections of ambulatory surgical centers, as necessary.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 2472 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
  - 2472. (a) The certificate to practice podiatric medicine authorizes the holder to practice podiatric medicine.
  - (b) As used in this chapter, "podiatric medicine" means the diagnosis, medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, and electrical treatment of the human foot, including the ankle and tendons that insert into the foot and the nonsurgical treatment of the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot.
  - (c) A doctor of podiatric medicine may not administer an anesthetic other than local. If an anesthetic other than local is required for any procedure, the anesthetic shall be administered by another licensed health care practitioner who is authorized to administer the required anesthetic within the scope of his or her practice.
  - (d) (1) A doctor of podiatric medicine who is ankle certified by the board on and after January 1, 1984, may do the following:
  - (A) Perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle pursuant to subdivision (e).
  - (B) Perform services under the direct supervision of a physician and surgeon, as an assistant at surgery, in surgical procedures that are otherwise beyond the scope of practice of a doctor of podiatric medicine.
  - (C) Perform a partial amputation of the foot no further proximal than the Chopart's joint.
- 27 (2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit a doctor of podiatric medicine to function as a primary surgeon for any procedure beyond his or her scope of practice.

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(e) A doctor of podiatric medicine may perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle only in the following locations:

- (1) A licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (2) A licensed ambulatory surgical center, as defined in Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the ambulatory surgical center.
- (3) An ambulatory surgical center that is certified to participate in the Medicare Program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the surgical center.
- (4) A freestanding physical plant housing outpatient services of a licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1). For purposes of this section, a "freestanding physical plant" means any building that is not physically attached to a building where inpatient services are provided.
- (5) An outpatient setting accredited pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (f) A doctor of podiatric medicine shall not perform an admitting history and physical examination of a patient in an acute care hospital where doing so would violate the regulations governing the Medicare Program.
- (g) A doctor of podiatric medicine licensed under this chapter is a licentiate for purposes of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 805, and thus is a health care practitioner subject to the provisions of Section 2290.5 pursuant to subdivision (b) of that section.
- 39 SEC. 2. Section 4190 of the Business and Professions Code is 40 amended to read:

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4190. (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, an ambulatory surgical center, licensed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, accredited by an accreditation agency pursuant to Section 1248 of the Health and Safety Code, or certified to participate in the Medicare Program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act, may purchase drugs at wholesale for administration or dispensing, under the direction of a physician, to patients registered for care at the center, as provided in subdivision (b). The center shall keep records of the kind and amounts of drugs purchased, administered, and dispensed, and the records shall be available and maintained for a minimum of seven years for inspection by all properly authorized personnel.

- (b) The drug distribution service of an ambulatory surgical center shall be limited to the use of drugs for administration to the patients of the ambulatory surgical center and to the dispensing of drugs for the control of pain and nausea for patients of the center. Drugs shall not be dispensed in an amount greater than that required to meet the patient's needs for 72 hours. Drugs for administration shall be those drugs directly applied, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, to the body of a patient for his or her immediate needs.
- (c) No ambulatory surgical center shall operate without a license issued by the board nor shall it be entitled to the benefits of this section until it has obtained a license from the board. Each license shall be issued to a specific center and for a specific location.
- SEC. 3. Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1204. Clinics eligible for licensure pursuant to this chapter are primary care clinics and specialty clinics.
- (a) (1) Only the following defined classes of primary care clinics shall be eligible for licensure:
- (A) A "community clinic" means a clinic operated by a tax-exempt nonprofit corporation that is supported and maintained in whole or in part by donations, bequests, gifts, grants, government funds or contributions, that may be in the form of money, goods, or services. In a community clinic, any charges to the patient shall be based on the patient's ability to

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pay, utilizing a sliding fee scale. No corporation other than a nonprofit corporation, exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended, or a statutory successor thereof, shall operate a community clinic; provided, that the licensee of any community clinic so licensed on the effective date of this section shall not be required to obtain tax-exempt status under either federal or state law in order to be eligible for, or as a condition of, renewal of its license. No natural person or persons shall operate a community clinic.

- (B) A "free clinic" means a clinic operated by a tax-exempt, nonprofit corporation supported in whole or in part by voluntary donations, bequests, gifts, grants, government funds or contributions, that may be in the form of money, goods, or services. In a free clinic there shall be no charges directly to the patient for services rendered or for drugs, medicines, appliances, or apparatuses furnished. No corporation other than a nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended, or a statutory successor thereof, shall operate a free clinic; provided, that the licensee of any free clinic so licensed on the effective date of this section shall not be required to obtain tax-exempt status under either federal or state law in order to be eligible for, or as a condition of, renewal of its license. No natural person or persons shall operate a free clinic.
- (2) Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit a community clinic or a free clinic from providing services to patients whose services are reimbursed by third-party payers, or from entering into managed care contracts for services provided to private or public health plan subscribers, as long as the clinic meets the requirements identified in subparagraphs (A) and (B). For purposes of this subdivision, any payments made to a community clinic by a third-party payer, including, but not limited to, a health care service plan, shall not constitute a charge to the patient. This paragraph is a clarification of existing law.
- (b) The following types of specialty clinics shall be eligible for licensure as specialty clinics pursuant to this chapter:
- (1) "Ambulatory surgical center" means a clinic that is not part of a hospital and that provides ambulatory surgical care for

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patients who remain less than 24 hours. An ambulatory surgical center does not include any place or establishment owned or leased and operated as a clinic or office by one or more physicians or dentists in individual or group practice, regardless of the name used publicly to identify the place or establishment, provided, however, that physicians or dentists may, at their option, apply for licensure.

- (2) A "chronic dialysis clinic" means a clinic that provides less than 24-hour care for the treatment of patients with end-stage renal disease, including renal dialysis services.
- (3) A "rehabilitation clinic" means a clinic that, in addition to providing medical services directly, also provides physical rehabilitation services for patients who remain less than 24 hours. Rehabilitation clinics shall provide at least two of the following rehabilitation services: physical therapy, occupational therapy, social, speech pathology, and audiology services. A rehabilitation clinic does not include the offices of a private physician in individual or group practice.
- (4) An "alternative birth center" means a clinic that is not part of a hospital and that provides comprehensive perinatal services and delivery care to pregnant women who remain less than 24 hours at the facility.
- SEC. 4. Section 1204.2 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 1204.2. (a) Notwithstanding Section 1248, the department shall convene a workgroup, not later than January 15, 2007, to develop the licensure criteria to protect the health and safety of patients receiving care in an ambulatory surgical center, as defined in Section 1204. The workgroup shall submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly Committee on Health no later than April 15, recommendations to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature no later than March 1, 2007. The workgroup shall include, but not be limited to, representatives from all of the following:
  - (1) State Department of Health Services.
- 36 (2) Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.
- 37 (3) California Ambulatory Surgery Association.
  - (4) California Medical Association.
- 39 (5) California Orthopedic Association.
- 40 (6) California Society of Anesthesiologists.

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- 1 (7) California Academy of Ophthalmology.
- 2 (8) California Podiatric Medical Association.
- 3 (9) Service Employees International Union.
- 4 (10) American Nurses Association of California.
  - (11) California Nurses Association.

- (12) At least one advocacy organization that represents consumers.
- (b) The members of the workgroup shall not receive compensation, but shall be individually reimbursed from private sources for necessary travel expenses for the purposes of attending meetings of the workgroup, including any public meetings that the workgroup schedules. compensation.
- (c) The department may contract for outside personnel to perform inspections of ambulatory surgical centers, as-necessary. The department, when feasible, may contract with a nonprofit, professional organization that has been approved as an accreditation agency, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 1248, and has demonstrated the ability to administer the provisions of this chapter. necessary in a manner consistent with the surveys conducted by the department pursuant to Section 1279.
- SEC. 5. Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
  - 1206. This chapter does not apply to the following:
- (a) Except with respect to the option provided with regard to ambulatory surgical centers described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 and further, with respect to chronic dialysis clinics described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204, any place or establishment owned or leased and operated as a clinic or office by one or more licensed health care practitioners and used as an office for the practice of their profession, within the scope of their license, regardless of the name used publicly to identify the place or establishment.
- (b) Any clinic directly conducted, maintained, or operated by the United States or by any of its departments, officers, or agencies, and any primary care clinic specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1204 that is directly conducted, maintained, or operated by this state or by any of its political subdivisions or districts, or by any city. Nothing in this subdivision precludes the state department from adopting regulations that utilize clinic

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licensing standards as eligibility criteria for participation in
programs funded wholly or partially under Title XVIII or XIX of
the federal Social Security Act.

- (c) Any clinic conducted, maintained, or operated by a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribal organization, as defined in Section 450 or 1601 of Title 25 of the United States Code, that is located on land recognized as tribal land by the federal government.
- (d) Clinics conducted, operated, or maintained as outpatient departments of hospitals.
- (e) Any facility licensed as a health facility under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250).
- (f) Any freestanding clinical or pathological laboratory licensed under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1200) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (g) A clinic operated by, or affiliated with, any institution of learning that teaches a recognized healing art and is approved by the state board or commission vested with responsibility for regulation of the practice of that healing art.
- (h) A clinic that is operated by a primary care community or free clinic and that is operated on separate premises from the licensed clinic and is only open for limited services of no more than 20 hours a week. An intermittent clinic as described in this subdivision shall, however, meet all other requirements of law, including administrative regulations and requirements, pertaining to fire and life safety.
- (i) The offices of physicians in group practice who provide a preponderance of their services to members of a comprehensive group practice prepayment health care service plan subject to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340).
- (j) Student health centers operated by public institutions of higher education.
- (k) Nonprofit speech and hearing centers, as defined in Section 1201.5. Any nonprofit speech and hearing clinic desiring an exemption under this subdivision shall make application therefor to the director, who shall grant the exemption to any facility meeting the criteria of Section 1201.5. Notwithstanding the licensure exemption contained in this subdivision, a nonprofit speech and hearing center shall be deemed to be an organized outpatient clinic for purposes of qualifying for reimbursement as

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a rehabilitation center under the Medi-Cal Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 14000) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code).

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- (*l*) A clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or a statutory successor thereof, that conducts medical research and health education and provides health care to its patients through a group of 40 or more physicians and surgeons, who are independent contractors representing not less than 10 board-certified specialties, and not less than two-thirds of whom practice on a full-time basis at the clinic.
- (m) Any clinic, limited to in vivo diagnostic services by magnetic resonance imaging functions or radiological services under the direct and immediate supervision of a physician and surgeon who is licensed to practice in California. This shall not be construed to permit cardiac catheterization or any treatment modality in these clinics.
- (n) A clinic operated by an employer or jointly by two or more employers for their employees only, or by a group of employees, or jointly by employees and employers, without profit to the operators thereof or to any other person, for the prevention and treatment of accidental injuries to, and the care of the health of, the employees comprising the group.
- (o) A community mental health center, as defined in Section 5601.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (p) (1) A clinic operated by a nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation under paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, or a statutory successor thereof, as an entity organized and operated exclusively for scientific and charitable purposes and that satisfied all of the following requirements on or before January 1, 2005:
- (A) Commenced conducting medical research on or before January 1, 1982, and continues to conduct medical research.
- (B) Conducted research in, among other areas, prostatic cancer, cardiovascular disease, electronic neural prosthetic devices, biological effects and medical uses of lasers, and human magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy.

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1 (C) Sponsored publication of at least 200 medical research 2 articles in peer-reviewed publications.

- (D) Received grants and contracts from the National Institutes of Health.
  - (E) Held and licensed patents on medical technology.
- (F) Received charitable contributions and bequests totaling at least five million dollars (\$5,000,000).
  - (G) Provides health care services to patients only:
- (i) In conjunction with research being conducted on procedures or applications not approved or only partially approved for payment (I) under the Medicare Program pursuant to Section 1359y(a)(1)(A) of Title 42 of the United States Code, or (II) by a health care service plan registered under Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340), or a disability insurer regulated under Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 10110) of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Insurance Code; provided that services may be provided by the clinic for an additional period of up to three years following the approvals, but only to the extent necessary to maintain clinical expertise in the procedure or application for purposes of actively providing training in the procedure or application for physicians and surgeons unrelated to the clinic.
- (ii) Through physicians and surgeons who, in the aggregate, devote no more than 30 percent of their professional time for the entity operating the clinic, on an annual basis, to direct patient care activities for which charges for professional services are paid.
- (H) Makes available to the public the general results of its research activities on at least an annual basis, subject to good faith protection of proprietary rights in its intellectual property.
- (I) Is a freestanding clinic, whose operations under this subdivision are not conducted in conjunction with any affiliated or associated health clinic or facility defined under this division, except a clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (m). For purposes of this subparagraph, a freestanding clinic is defined as "affiliated" only if it directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a clinic or health facility defined under this division, except a clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (m). For purposes of this subparagraph, a freestanding clinic is

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defined as "associated" only if more than 20 percent of the directors or trustees of the clinic are also the directors or trustees of any individual clinic or health facility defined under this division, except a clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (m). Any activity by a clinic under this subdivision in connection with an affiliated or associated entity shall fully comply with the requirements of this subdivision. This subparagraph shall not apply to agreements between a clinic and any entity for purposes of coordinating medical research.

- (2) By January 1, 2007, and every five years thereafter, the Legislature shall receive a report from each clinic meeting the criteria of this subdivision and any other interested party concerning the operation of the clinic's activities. The report shall include, but not be limited to, an evaluation of how the clinic impacted competition in the relevant health care market, and a detailed description of the clinic's research results and the level of acceptance by the payer community of the procedures performed at the clinic. The report shall also include a description of procedures performed both in clinics governed by this subdivision and those performed in other settings. The cost of preparing the reports shall be borne by the clinics that are required to submit them to the Legislature pursuant to this paragraph.
- SEC. 6. Section 1214.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1214.1. Notwithstanding Section 1214, each application for an ambulatory surgical center or a chronic dialysis clinic under this chapter for an initial license, renewal license, license upon change of ownership, or special permit shall be accompanied by an annual fee of three hundred dollars (\$300) plus an amount equal to 0.0003 times the clinic's operating cost for the last completed fiscal year.
- SEC. 7. Section 1226 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1226. (a) The regulations shall prescribe the kinds of services which may be provided by clinics in each category of licensure and shall prescribe minimum standards of adequacy, safety, and sanitation of the physical plant and equipment, minimum standards for staffing with duly qualified personnel, and minimum standards for providing the services offered. These

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1 minimum standards shall be based on the type of facility, the 2 needs of the patients served, and the types and levels of services 3 provided.

- (b) The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, in consultation with the Community Clinics Advisory Committee, shall prescribe minimum construction standards of adequacy and safety for the physical plant of clinics as found in the California Building Standards Code.
- (c) A city or county, as applicable, shall have plan review and building inspection responsibilities for the construction or alteration of buildings described in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 and shall apply the provisions of the latest edition of the California Building Standards Code in conducting these plan review responsibilities. For these buildings, construction and alteration shall include conversion of a building to a purpose specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204.

Upon the initial submittal to a city or county by the governing authority or owner of these clinics for plan review and building inspection services, the city or county shall reply in writing to the clinic whether or not the plan review by the city or county will include a certification as to whether or not the clinic project submitted for plan review meets the standards as propounded by the office in the California Building Standards Code.

If the city or county indicates that its review will include this certification it shall do all of the following:

- (1) Apply the applicable clinic provisions of the latest edition of the California Building Standards Code.
- (2) Certify in writing, to the applicant within 30 days of completion of construction whether or not these standards have been met.
- (d) If upon initial submittal, the city or county indicates that its plan review will not include this certification, the governing authority or owner of the clinic shall submit the plans to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development who shall review the plans for certification whether or not the clinic project meets the standards, as propounded by the office in California Building Standards Code.

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(e) When the office performs review for certification, the office shall charge a fee in an amount that does not exceed its actual costs.

- (f) The office of the State Fire Marshal shall prescribe minimum safety standards for fire and life safety in ambulatory surgical centers.
- (g) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), the governing authority or owner of a clinic may request the office to perform plan review services for buildings described in subdivision (c). If the office agrees to perform these services, after consultation with the local building official, the office shall charge an amount not to exceed its actual costs. The construction or alteration of these buildings shall conform to the applicable provisions of the latest edition of the California Building Standards Code for purposes of the plan review by the office pursuant to this subdivision.
- (h) Regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter establishing standards for laboratory services shall not be applicable to any clinic that operates a clinical laboratory licensed pursuant to Section 1265 of the Business and Professions Code.
- SEC. 8. Section 1226.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1226.5. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to establish seismic safety standards for facilities licensed as ambulatory surgical centers pursuant to this chapter, and for facilities certified for participation in the federal Medicare Program as ambulatory surgical centers, which accommodate surgical patients under general anesthesia, but are not required to remain open and usable after an earthquake to accommodate emergency patients.
- (b) A facility described in subdivision (a) which, after January 1, 1991, anchors fixed medical equipment to the floor or roof of the facility with a gross operating weight of more than 400 pounds or anchors fixed medical equipment to the walls or ceiling with a gross operating weight of more than 20 pounds shall retain the services of an architect licensed in California, a structural engineer licensed in California, or a civil engineer registered in California to assure that the equipment is anchored in such a manner to meet the requirements of an occupancy importance factor of 1.00, as set forth in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

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(c) A facility described in subdivision (a) which retains the services of an architect or engineer for the anchorage of fixed medical equipment shall keep available for inspection by the department for a period of five years following the installation, a current written certification from the architect or engineer that the equipment is mounted in accordance with the applicable requirements.

- SEC. 9. Section 1233 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1233. An ambulatory surgical center may restrict use of its facilities to members of the medical staff of the ambulatory surgical center and other physicians and surgeons approved by the medical staff to practice at the center.
- SEC. 10. Section 1242 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 1242. The director may temporarily suspend any license issued to a specialty clinic or special permit prior to any hearing, when in his opinion such action is necessary to protect the public welfare. The director shall notify the licensee or holder of a special permit of the temporary suspension and the effective date thereof, and at the same time shall serve such provider with an accusation. Upon receipt of a notice of defense by the licensee or holder of a special permit, the director shall set the matter for hearing within 30 days after receipt of such notice. The temporary suspension shall remain in effect until the time when the hearing is completed and the director has made a final determination on the merits; provided, however, that the temporary suspension shall be deemed vacated if the director fails to make a final determination on the merits within 60 days after the original hearing has been completed.

If the provisions of this chapter or the rules or regulations promulgated by the director are violated by a licensed ambulatory surgical center or chronic dialysis clinic or holder of a special permit which is a group, corporation, or other association, the director may suspend the license or special permit of the organization or may suspend the license or special permit as to any individual person within the organization who is responsible for the violation.

39 SEC. 11. Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code is 40 amended to read:

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1248.1. No association, corporation, firm, partnership, or person shall operate, manage, conduct, or maintain an outpatient setting in this state, unless the setting is one of the following:

- (a) An ambulatory surgical center that is certified to participate in the Medicare Program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act.
- (b) Any clinic conducted, maintained, or operated by a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribal organization, as defined in Section 450 or 1601 of Title 25 of the United States Code, and located on land recognized as tribal land by the federal government.
- (c) Any clinic directly conducted, maintained, or operated by the United States or by any of its departments, officers, or agencies.
- (d) Any primary care clinic licensed under subdivision (a) of Section 1204 or any ambulatory surgical center licensed under subdivision (b) of Section 1204.
- (e) Any health facility licensed as a general acute care hospital under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250).
- (f) Any outpatient setting to the extent that it is used by a dentist or physician and surgeon in compliance with Article 2.7 (commencing with Section 1646) or Article 2.8 (commencing with Section 1647) of Chapter 4 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (g) An outpatient setting accredited by an accreditation agency approved by the division pursuant to this chapter.
- (h) A setting, including, but not limited to, a mobile van, in which equipment is used to treat patients admitted to a facility described in subdivision (a), (d), or (e), and in which the procedures performed are staffed by the medical staff of, or other health care practitioners with clinical privileges at, the facility and are subject to the peer review process of the facility but which setting is not a part of a facility described in subdivision (a), (d), or (e).
- Nothing in this section shall relieve an association, corporation, firm, partnership, or person from complying with all other provisions of law that are otherwise applicable.
- 38 SEC. 12. Section 139.3 of the Labor Code is amended to 39 read:

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139.3. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to the extent those services are paid pursuant to Division 4 (commencing with Section 3200), it is unlawful for a physician to refer a person for clinical laboratory, diagnostic nuclear medicine, radiation oncology, physical therapy, physical rehabilitation, psychometric testing, home infusion therapy, outpatient surgery, or diagnostic imaging goods or services whether for treatment or medical-legal purposes if the physician or his or her immediate family, has a financial interest with the person or in the entity that receives the referral.

- (b) For purposes of this section and Section 139.31, the following shall apply:
- (1) "Diagnostic imaging" includes, but is not limited to, all X-ray, computed axial tomography magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear medicine, positron emission tomography, mammography, and ultrasound goods and services.
- (2) "Immediate family" includes the spouse and children of the physician, the parents of the physician, and the spouses of the children of the physician.
- (3) "Physician" means a physician as defined in Section 3209.3.
- (4) A "financial interest" includes, but is not limited to, any type of ownership, interest, debt, loan, lease, compensation, remuneration, discount, rebate, refund, dividend, distribution, subsidy, or other form of direct or indirect payment, whether in money or otherwise, between a licensee and a person or entity to whom the physician refers a person for a good or service specified in subdivision (a). A financial interest also exists if there is an indirect relationship between a physician and the referral recipient, including, but not limited to, an arrangement whereby a physician has an ownership interest in any entity that leases property to the referral recipient. Any financial interest transferred by a physician to, or otherwise established in, any person or entity for the purpose of avoiding the prohibition of this section shall be deemed a financial interest of the physician.
  - (5) A "physician's office" is either of the following:
  - (A) An office of a physician in solo practice.
- (B) An office in which the services or goods are personally provided by the physician or by employees in that office, or personally by independent contractors in that office, in

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accordance with other provisions of law. Employees and independent contractors shall be licensed or certified when that licensure or certification is required by law.

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- (6) The "office of a group practice" is an office or offices in which two or more physicians are legally organized as a partnership, professional corporation, or not-for-profit corporation licensed according to subdivision (a) of Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code for which all of the following are applicable:
- (A) Each physician who is a member of the group provides substantially the full range of services that the physician routinely provides, including medical care, consultation, diagnosis, or treatment, through the joint use of shared office space, facilities, equipment, and personnel.
- (B) Substantially all of the services of the physicians who are members of the group are provided through the group and are billed in the name of the group and amounts so received are treated as receipts of the group, and except that in the case of multispecialty clinics, as defined in subdivision (*l*) of Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code, physician services are billed in the name of the multispecialty clinic and amounts so received are treated as receipts of the multispecialty clinic.
- (C) The overhead expenses of, and the income from, the practice are distributed in accordance with methods previously determined by members of the group.
  - (7) Outpatient surgery includes both of the following:
- (A) Any procedure performed on an outpatient basis in the operating rooms, ambulatory surgery rooms, endoscopy units, cardiac catheterization laboratories, or other sections of a freestanding ambulatory surgical center, whether or not licensed under paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code.
  - (B) The ambulatory surgery itself.
- (c) (1) It is unlawful for a licensee to enter into an arrangement or scheme, such as a cross-referral arrangement, that the licensee knows, or should know, has a principal purpose of ensuring referrals by the licensee to a particular entity that, if the licensee directly made referrals to that entity, would be in violation of this section.

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(2) It shall be unlawful for a physician to offer, deliver, receive, or accept any rebate, refund, commission, preference, patronage dividend, discount, or other consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise, as compensation or inducement for a referred evaluation or consultation.

- (d) No claim for payment shall be presented by an entity to any individual, third-party payer, or other entity for any goods or services furnished pursuant to a referral prohibited under this section.
- (e) A physician who refers to or seeks consultation from an organization in which the physician has a financial interest shall disclose this interest to the patient or if the patient is a minor, to the patient's parents or legal guardian in writing at the time of the referral.
- (f) No insurer, self-insurer, or other payer shall pay a charge or lien for any goods or services resulting from a referral in violation of this section.
- (g) A violation of subdivision (a) shall be a misdemeanor. The appropriate licensing board shall review the facts and circumstances of any conviction pursuant to subdivision (a) and take appropriate disciplinary action if the licensee has committed unprofessional conduct. Violations of this section may also be subject to civil penalties of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each offense, which may be enforced by the Insurance Commissioner, Attorney General, or a district attorney. A violation of subdivision (c), (d), (e), or (f) is a public offense and is punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for each violation and appropriate disciplinary action, including revocation of professional licensure, by the Medical Board of California or other appropriate governmental agency.